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AGRICULTURAL.

(From the North American Review.)

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

(Concluded.)

The public attention is, of late, we hope, more alive than it has been, to the value of our forests, and to the necessity of economizing what yet remains of these rich national treasures, and of replacing what has been so carelessly wasted. This necessity is every day making itself more manifest. Fuel has already become scarce in our seaports, or rather on our whole seacoast; a fact worthy the serious consideration of those, who reflect that the sufferings of the poor, from the want of this article, are probably greater than from all other causes united. Our best timber also is becoming more and more costly, and our civil and naval architects are constantly driven to the employment of that of inferior quality. The live oak of the Southern States is already procured for our Navy Yards with great difficulty, and in fifty years will probably disappear from our soil; and our own white oak, as well as our other most valuable timber trees, must follow at no very distant period. It is in the power of every one who possesses a few acres of land, to do much to arrest this mighty evil; and what might not be anticipated from a simultaneous effort on the part of cultivators in our commonwealth, or even in a single county? And all this, at the expense, on the part of each individual, of a few shillings of money and a few hours of interesting labor. If we owe any thing to posterity, in what way could we confer on them so great a benefit at so cheap a rate?

It is not, however, strictly true, or rather it is not the whole truth, to say with Virgil, that he who plants benefits his remote posterity. A friend of ours once observed, that those who set out forest trees, reminded him of the student, who, on hearing that a crow would live for a century, bought a young one, for the sake of watching the experiment. As a stroke of humor, this remark is privileged from criticism; but as a statement of facts, it must be received with much qualification. It is no uncommon circumstance to find oaks of twenty years' growth, of more than a foot in diameter, and of forty or fifty feet in height; and we have seen an English willow of only double that age, measuring at several feet from the ground, more than seven yards in circumference. Were planting commenced at the time when our young men usually enter on their professions, or their business, how many might live to enjoy the shade of majestic groves of their own raising!

These remarks may derive some additional interest from the fact, that a taste for rural occupations is rapidly springing up and extending itself in our large cities, and that objects of this description are gradually absorbing more and more of the capital as well as the intelligence, of that portion of our community. Where indeed could they find a source of entertainment more pure, more copious, or more beneficial to themselves or their fellow citizens? To say nothing of the value of forest trees for what are strictly denominated useful purposes, let us ask in what way any individual among us can do more to decorate and beautify the country. How many millions have been devoted in this, as well as in other communities, to architecture, and yet how little have the results corresponded to the time, the effort, and the money so expended! For one chaste and magnificent edifice, we have ten irregular and disproportioned piles, countenancing, and almost justifying, the sweeping remark of a French author, that the Genius of architecture had shed its malediction on America. But he who rears a stately grove or avenue, bestows an ornament on his native land, which none but a Vandal would wish to destroy. How much has been done in this city and its beautiful environs, by the taste and public spirit of a few individuals! To pass over numerous other instances, we are indebted to one of former days, as we have already observed, for the chief ornament of Boston, the triple colonnade of weeping elms in the Mall; and it is owing to the good taste of another accomplished individual of the present day, that the majestic, or as we may now call them, the sacred groves of Mount Auburn, were rescued from the woodman's axe.

It is not merely, however, to those who are or may be practically engaged in the propagation or preservation of forest trees, though these we hope are not few, that our remarks are directed. Though comparatively a small number may be the planters or the owners of groves or of gardens, all may be admirers of forest scenery. For the indulgence of such a taste we have the highest intellectual authority. "A tree in full leaf," says Lord Bacon, "is a nobler object than a king in his coronation robes." But it is in a community like our own, above all others, that a taste for the beauties of forest trees, as well as an acquaintance with their nature and uses, should be carefully cultivated. It is sufficient to recommend it, that it furnishes a never-failing source of occupation and amusement to those who travel in this country, and a strong additional inducement to the general adoption of this practice, so essential and at the same time so neglected. Is it not a fact that a large proportion of those among us, who enjoy the leisure and the means for visiting other regions, confine their researches exclusively to Europe; and if it be so, is it altogether creditable to our good taste, to say nothing more? How far the practice of travelling in other countries may be advisable, is a question we do not intend to agitate, though we are convinced, after some reflection and experience, that its advantages have been astonishingly overrated. But while years are frequently employed in exploring the European continent, a few months spent in visiting the most interesting portions of our own, must assuredly be considered as any thing but wasted. Personal intercourse, if not the only, is certainly the chief means, by which the inhabitants of the different States of our widely-extended Union may be enabled to acquire a proper knowledge of the wants and the character of each other, and above all to cherish those feelings of regard, so essential to the prosperity, if not the existence of our nation. The press, however great the obligations we owe it, is of necessity always an imperfect and sometimes an unfaithful mirror of public sentiment; and it is to personal intercourse, and to the spirit of mutual fairness and friendship, which such intercourse will assuredly generate, that we must look to supply the deficiences, and correct the aberrations, of that mighty engine of good and of evil. It were to be wished, indeed, that the practice of travelling extensively in our own country were often pursued, at least as a preliminary to an European tour. We should not find in that case, as we think we now do in some instances, the most incorrect representations of the character and manners of our population, proceeding from the pens of our own tourists in other countries. To many of our best-educated and most accomplished men, the interior of other States, if not of their own, is a Terra Incognitia, and this too in spite of those facilities of communication, which exist in the United States, to a greater degree than in almost any portion of the old world. We need not state how thinly this country is peopled in comparison with any other in an equal state of advancement, nor repeat, how large a portion of those wide spaces which separate our principal settlements from each other, is covered with magnificent forests. The traveller, who can relish the beauties of these splendid collections of vegetable wonders, can have few intervals of idleness or weariness.

Yet however valuable we may consider a taste for these prominent beauties of our own scenery, merely as a never-failing source of occupation and enjoyment, there are still other reasons of the highest moment, why such a taste should be anxiously cherished; we mean as one of the principal sources of an ardent and deep felt patriotism. We trust that our country has, in the view of all of us, other qualities than the beauties of our natural scenery, to recommend her to her proper rank in our estimation. There is in her institutions, political, intellectual and religious, more than enough to justify us in the preference which we give to our native land over all others. But patriotism, wherever it has existed in a high degree, has been, we apprehend, a *sentiment*, as well as a principle, and is something more than a cold feeling of preference. It is in truth an emotion of a complex character, and if we would cherish towards our country an enthusiastic attachment, we should not suffer ourselves to be blind to those charms, whether of nature or of art, which may recommend her to our fancy, as well as our sober judgment. Why should not the mind of an American think upon those majestic forests, whose beauties are commemorated throughout the civilized

world, with something of the feeling which stirs in the bosoms respectively of a patriotic Frenchman or Englishman, when their thoughts revert to the vine-covered hills and gay regions of France, or the spreading oaks and verdant lawns of merry England?

It is truly gratifying to reflect on the progress which has been made within a very few years, in the study and development of the internal resources of this country. In former times, the political condition of Europe, and the embarrassments in which we were involved by the conduct of the leading belligerents, formed not only the predominant, but the sole topics of deep public interest. Little time or thought could be spared, little at any rate was spared, for the examination and improvement of our internal condition. What, for instance, had been done for the advancement of our agriculture and manufactures; and what was known of our gold regions, our coal mines, or our quarries? Such was the state of things from the very foundation of our national government to the signing of the treaty of Ghent. It is one of the chief national blessings which have resulted from our present peaceful condition, that we have been enabled and induced to turn our thoughts *inward*; that the vast natural riches of our land are no longer trodden under foot without the slightest investigation, nor its majestic and beautiful scenery passed by with a heedless glance.

Whether we regard this spirit of investigation merely as political economists, or as moralists and patriots, whether we look to its effects on the wealth or on the happiness of our community, we are sure that to cultivate and to cherish it must be regarded as a sacred duty.

(From the American Journal of Science and Arts.)

THE NEW ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINE

OF MR THOMAS DAVENPORT OF BRANDON, RUTLAND COUNTY, VT.

BY PROFESSOR SILLIMAN.

Many years have passed since motion was first produced by galvanic power. The dry columns of De Luc and Zamboni caused the vibrations of delicate pendulums and the ringing of small bells, for long periods of time, even several years without intermission.

In 1819–20, Prof. Oersted, of Copenhagen, discovered that magnetism was evolved between the poles of a galvanic battery. Prof. Sweigger, of Halle, Germany, by his galvanic multiplier, succeeded in rendering the power manifest, when the galvanic battery was nothing more than two small wires, one of copper and the other of zinc, immersed in as much acidulated water as was contained in a wine glass. The power thus evolved was made to pass through many convolutions of insulated wire, and was thus augmented so as to deflect the magnetic needle sometimes even 90 degrees. Prof. Moll, of Utretcht, by winding insulated wire around soft iron, imparted to it prodigious magnetic power, so that a horse-shoe bar, thus provided, and connected with a galvanic battery, would lift over one hundred pounds. About the same time, Mr Joseph Henry, of Albany, now Prof. Henry of Princeton College, by a new method of winding the wire, obtained an almost incredible magnetic force, lifting six or seven hundred pounds, with a pint or two of liquid and a battery of corresponding size, nor did he desist, until, a short time after, he lifted thousands of pounds, by a battery of larger size, but still very small.—(1830.)

The gentleman was not slow to apply his skill to the generation of motion, and a successful attempt of his is recorded in this Journal, vol. xx. p. 340. A power was thus applied to the movement of a machine, by a beam suspended in the centre, which performed regular vibrations in the manner of a beam of a steam engine. This is the original application from which have sprung, or at least to which have succeeded, several similar attempts, both in this country and in Europe. A galvanic machine was reported to the British Association in 1835, by Mr McGauly of Ireland, and he has renewed his statements of successful experiments at the late meeting at Bristol. Mr Sturgeon of Woolwich, England, also reports a galvanic machine as being in use on his premises, for pumping water, and other mechanical purposes.*

But I believe that Mr Davenport, named at the head of this notice, has been more successful than any other person in the discovery† of a galvanic machine of great simplicity and efficiency. During the last two or three years, much has been said of this discovery in the newspapers, and it is probable that in a future number of this Journal, drawings and an accurate description of the machine may be given. Having been recently invited to examine a working model, in two varieties of form, and to report the result, I shall now attempt nothing more than a general description, such as may render intelligible the account I am to give.

1. The Rotary Machine, composed of revolving electro-magnets, with fixed permanent magnets.

This machine was brought to New Haven, March 16, 1837, by Mr Israel Slade of Troy, N. Y., and by him set in motion for my examination. The moving part is composed of two iron bars placed horizontally, and crossing each other at right angles. They are both five and a half inches long, and they are terminated at each end by a segment of a circle made of soft iron; these segments are each three inches long in the chord line, and their position, as they are suspended upon the ends of the iron bars, is horizontal.

This iron cross is sustained by a vertical axis, standing with its pivot in a socket, and admitting of easy rotation. The iron cross bars are wound with copper wire, covered by cotton, and they are made to form, at pleasure, a proper connexion with a small circular battery, made of concentric cylinders of copper and zinc, which can be immersed in a quart of acidulated water. Two semicircles of strongly magnetized steel form an entire circle, interrupted only at the two opposite poles; and within this circle, which lies horizontally, the galvanized iron cross moves in such a manner that its iron segments revolve parallel and very near to the magnetic circle, and in the same plane. Its axis at its upper end is fitted by a horizontal cog-wheel to another and larger vertical wheel, to whose horizontal axis, weight is attached and raised by the winding of a rope. As soon as the small battery, destined to generate the power, is properly connected with the machine, and duly excited by diluted acid, the motion begins, by the horizontal movement of the iron cross, with its circular segments or flanges. By the galvanic connexion, these crosses and their connected segments are magnetized, acquiring north and south polarity at their opposite ends; and being thus subjected to the attracting and repelling force of the circular fixed magnets, a rapid horizontal movement is produced, at the rate of two hundred to three hundred revolutions in a minute, when the small battery was used, and over six hundred with a calorimetor of large size. The rope was wound up with a weight of fourteen lbs. attached, and twenty-eight pounds were lifted from the floor. The movement is instantly stopped by breaking the connexion with the battery, and then reversed by simply interchanging the connexion of the wires of the battery with those of the machine, when it becomes equally rapid in the opposite direction.

The machine, as a philosophical instrument, operates with beautiful and surprising effect, and no reason can be discovered why the motion may not be indefinitely continued. It is easy to cause a very gradual flow of the impaired or exhausted acid liquor from, and of fresh acidulated water into, the receptacle of the battery; and wherever the metal of the latter is too much corroded to be any longer efficient, another battery may be instantly substituted, and that even before the connexion of the old battery is broken. As to the energy of the power, it becomes at once a most interesting inquiry, whether it admits of indefinite increase? To this inquiry it may be replied, that provided the magnetism of both the revolving cross and of the fixed circle can be indefinitely increased, then no reason appears why the energy of the power cannot also be indefinitely increased. Now, as magnets of the common kind, usually called permanent magnets, find their limits within, at most, the power of lifting a few hundred pounds, it is obvious that the revolving galvanic magnet must, in its efficiency, be limited, by its relation to the fixed magnet. But it is an important fact, discovered by experience, that the latter is soon impaired in its power by the influence of the revolving galvanic magnet, which is easily made to surpass it in energy, and thus, as it were to overpower it. It is obvious, therefore, that the fixed magnet, as well as the revolving, ought to be magnetized by galvanism, and then there is every reason to believe that the relative equality of the two, and of course their relative energy, may be permanently supported, and even carried to an extent much greater than has been hitherto attained.

2. Rotary Machine, composed entirely of electro-magnets, both in its fixed and revolving members.

A machine of this construction has been this day, March 29, 1837, exhibited to me by Mr Thomas Davenport himself, who came from New York to New Haven for that purpose.

It is the same machine that has been already described, except that the exterior fixed circle is now composed entirely of electro-magnets.

The entire apparatus is therefore constructed of soft unmagnetic iron, which being properly wound with insulated copper wire, is magnetized in an instant, by the power of a very small battery.

The machine is indeed the identical one used

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* Sturgeon's Annals of Electricity, Magnetism, &c. No. 1. Vol. 1. Oct. 1836.

† Mr Davenport appears to have been strictly the inventor of a method of applying galvanism to produce rotary motion.

before, except that the exterior circle of permanent magnets is removed, and in its place is arranged a circle of soft iron, divided into two portions to form the poles.

These semicircles are made of hoop iron, one inch in width, and one eighth of an inch in thickness. They are wound with copper wire insulated by cotton — covering about ten inches in length on each semicircle, and returning upon itself, by a double winding, so as to form two layers of wire, making on both semicircles about 1500 inches.

The iron was not wound over the entire length of one of the iron semicircles, but both ends were left projecting, and being turned inward, were made to conform to the bend of the other part; each end that is turned inward, and not wound, is about one third of the length of the semicircle.— These semicircles being thus fitted up, so as to become at pleasure, galvanic magnets, were placed in the same machine that has been already described, and occupied the same place that the permanent steel magnets did before. The conducting wires were so arranged, that the same current that charged the magnets of the motive wheel, charged the stationary ones placed around it, only one battery being used. It should be observed, that the stationary galvanic magnets thus substituted for the permanent steel ones, were only about half the weight of the steel magnets. This modification of the galvanic magnet is not of course the best form for efficiency; this was used merely to try the principle, and the construction may be superseded by a different and more efficient one. But with this arrangement, and notwithstanding the imperfection of the mechanism of the machine, when the battery, requiring about one quart of diluted acid to immerse it, was atttached, it lifted 16 pounds very rapidly; and when the weight was removed, it performed more than 600 revolutions per minute.

So sensible was the machine to the magnetic power, that the immersion of the battery one inch into the acidulated water, was sufficient to give it rapid motion, which attained its maximum, when the battery was entirely immersed. It appeared to me that the machine had more energy with the electro-magnets, than with those that were permanent, for with the smallest battery, whose diameter was three inches and a half—its height five inches and a half, and the number of concentric cylinders three of copper and three of zinc, the instruments manifested as great power as it had done with the largest batteries, and even with a large calorimetor, when it was used with a permanent instead of a galvanic magnet. With the small battery and with none but electro or galvanic magnets, it revolved with so much energy as to produce a brisk breeze, and powerfully to shake a large table on which the apparatus stood.

Although the magnetization of both the stationary and revolving magnets was imparted by one of the same battery, the magnetic power was not immediately destroyed by breaking the connexion between the battery and the stationary magnet; for, when this was done, the machine still performed its revolutions with great, although diminished energy; in practice this might be important, as it would give time to make changes in the apparatus, without stopping the movement of the machine.

It has been stated by Dr Ritchie, in a late number of the London and Edinb. Phil. Magazine, that electro magnets do not attract at so great a distance as permanent ones, and therefore are not adapted for producing motion. On this point, Mr Davenport made the following experiment, of which I was not a witness, but to which I give full credit, as it was reported to me by Mr Slade, in a letter dated New York, March 24, 1837.

Mr Davenport suspended a piece of soft iron with a long piece of twine, and brought one pole of a highly charged steel magnet within the attracting distance, that is, the distance at which the iron was attracted to the magnet; by measurement, it was found that the steel magnet attracted the iron one inch and one fourth. A galvanic magnet was next used of the same lifting power, and consequently of much less weight; the attracting distance of this magnet was found to be one inch and three fourths, shewing a material gain in favor of the galvanic magnet. Mr Slade inquires, "has Mr Ritchie's magnet been so constructed as to give a favorable trial on the principle?" * Mr Davenport informs me that each increase in the number of wires has been attended with an increase of power.

Conclusions.

1. It appears then, from the facts stated above, that electro-magnetism is quite adequate to the generation of rotary motion.

2. That it is not necessary to employ permanent magnets in any part of the construction, and that electro-magnets are far preferable, not only for the moving, but for the stationary parts of the machine.

3. That the power generated by electro-magnetism may be indefinitely prolonged, since, for exhausted acids, and corroded metals, fresh acids, and batteries, kept always in readiness, may be substituted, even without stopping the movement.

4. That the power may be increased beyond any limit hitherto attained, and probably beyond any which can be *with certainty* assigned,—since, by increasing all the members of the apparatus, due reference being had to the relative proportionate weight, size and form of the fixed and moveable parts,—to the length of the insulated wires and the manner of winding them—and to the proper size and construction of the battery, as well as the nature and strength of the acid or other exciting agents, and the manner of connecting the battery with the machine, it would appear certain, that the power must be increased in some ratio which experience must ascertain.

As electro-magnetism has been experimentally proved to be sufficient to raise and sustain several thousand of pounds, no reason can be discovered why, when the acting surfaces are, by skilful mechanism, brought as near as possible, without contact, the continued exertion of the power should not generate a continued rotary movement, of a degree of energy inferior indeed to that exerted in actual contact, but still nearly approximating to it.

6. As the power can be generated cheaply and certainly—as it can be continued indefinitely—as it has been very greatly increased by very simple means—as we have no knowledge of its limit, and may therefore presume on an indefinite augmentation of its energy, it is much to be desired, that the investigation should be prosecuted with zeal, aided by correct scientific knowledge, by mechanical skill, and by ample funds. It may therefore be reasonably hoped, that science and art, the handmaids of discovery, will both receive from this interesting research, a liberal reward.

Science has thus, most unexpectedly, placed in our hands, a new power of great, but unknown energy.

It does not evoke the winds from their caverns; nor give wings to water by the urgency of heat; nor drive to exhaustion the muscular power of animals; nor operate by complicated mechanism; nor accumulate hydraulic force, by damming the vexed torrents; nor summon any other form of gravitating force; but, by the simplest means—the mere contact of metallic surfaces of small extent, with feeble chemical agents, a power every where diffused through nature, but generally concealed from our senses, is mysteriously evolved, and by circulation in insulated wires, it is still more mysteriously augmented, a thousand and a thousand fold, until it breaks forth with incredible energy; there is no appreciable interval between its first evolution and its full maturity, and the infant starts up a giant.

Nothing since the discovery of gravitation and of the structure of the celestial systems, is so wonderful as the power evolved by galvanism; whether we contemplate it in the muscular convulsions of animals, the chemical decompositions, the solar brightness of the galvanic light, the dissipating, consuming heat, and more than all, in the magnetic energy, which leaves far behind all artificial accumulations of this power, and reveals, as there is full reason to believe, the grand secret of terrestrial magnetism itself. B. S.

New Haven, March 31, 1837.

Claim of Thomas Davenport.

In the word of the patent, taken out, this invention "consists in applying magnetic and electro-magnetic power as a moving principle for machinery, in the manner described, or in any other substantially the same in principle."

"Mr Davenport first saw a galvanic magnet in December, 1833, and from the wonderful effects produced by suspending a weight of 150 lbs. from a small galvanic magnet, he immediately inferred, without any knowledge of the theory or the experiments of others, that he could propel machinery by galvanic magnetism. He purchased the magnet and produced his first rotary motion in July, 1834. In July, 1835, he submitted his machine to Prof. Henry, of Princeton, N. J. also without any knowledge of Prof. Henry's experiments in producing a vibratory motion. From this gentleman, he received a certificate, testifying the originality and importance of the invention."

Mr Davenport is, by occupation, a blacksmith, with only a common education, but with uncommon intelligence; his age about thirtyfive. Mr Ransom Cook, of Saratoga Springs, is associated with Mr Davenport, and has rendered essential service by the improvements he has made in the machine, and by his assistance in bringing the subject before the public in the most effectual way. Arrangements have been made to take out the patent in Europe.

P. S. The proprietors are constructing a machine of 7 inches in diameter, and also one of 2 feet in diameter. Galvanic magnets will be used as the moving and stationary magnets of each.

* This question I am unable to answer, as I have not seen any account of the apparatus or of the experiment, but only of the result.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY
FOR
PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.
PREMIUM LIST—1837.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, believing that the interest of Agriculture will be better promoted by postponing the Cattle Show, and reserving a part of their Funds to enable them at a future time to bestow upon some objects more liberal Premiums, have concluded to omit the show this autumn, and now offer the following

PREMIUMS.

The best cultivated Farms.

For the best cultivated farm, $150 00
For the next best cultivated farm, 100 00

The farm to consist of not less than 70 acres, exclusive of woodland. The owner or tenant, to entitle himself to either of the premiums, must state in writing, the nature and quality of the soil; the proportions suitable for tillage, mowing and pasturing, respectively, and especially the quantity of irrigated meadow or low land, which is never tilled or ploughed, with as much particularity as he is able.

The number of acres planted the present year with corn, potatoes and other vegetables.

The number sowed with winter and spring grains, and other vegetables, specifying the several kinds, and the number of acres planted or sown with each.

The quantity and kind of Manure used for each crop, and the times and manner of applying it.—The quantity and quality of each crop.

The number of acres mowed the present year, what proportion upland, what meadow or land that had never been ploughed, the kind of grass and quantity of hay, according to the best of his knowledge, judgment and belief. His manner of dressing and manuring his meadow or mowing, and laying down his tilled land to grass, the kinds of grass seed, the quantity of each, the time of year it is sown, and whether with oats, barley, or other grain, or alone.

The form of the barnyard, and manner of connecting and making manure.

The number of oxen, cows and young stock, horses and sheep, kept on the farm through the year, and the quantity of butter and cheese made, distinguishing the new milk from the other cheese, and the breed of cows, whether foreign, mixed or native.

The number of swine kept and the quantity of pork made.

The labor employed in carrying on the farm, and the quantity of ardent spirits (if any) consumed.

As it is deemed important to ascertain the best rotation of crops, it is desired that the applicants for those premiums will state the kind of crop, if not able to state the quantity raised on the several and respective pieces of tillage, and mowing land described in their statements for the year next preceding the present one.

The manner of feeding his stock in winter season; whether he gives his milch cows or oxen, grain or roots of any kind, and the kind and quantity.

His treatment of calves he intends to raise;—whether he lets them continue to suck, or weans them soon after calved—how soon—what food he gives them, and how long he continues to feed them.

If it be a sheep farm, the manner he treats his sheep in the winter; whether they are housed or left out in the yard, the food given them and the time they generally lamb.

The Trustees think that the utility of this premium materially depends on the particulars above mentioned, being stated with as much exactness as the nature of the business will admit; they do not, however, expect that the mowing, pasture or tillage land, should be actually surveyed, or the hay weighed; but only that the applicant should ascertain the quantities with as great accuracy as he can without, and state them according to his best judgment and belief. They think it proper further to observe, that while they expect a substantial compliance with the terms above specified, an omission or want of exactness in some of the less important particulars, will not preclude an applicant from the premium, if on the whole his farm shall appear to be so well cultivated as otherwise to entitle him to it. The Trustees to be at liberty, in all cases, before they award the premium, to visit by a committe, or such other persons as they may appoint, the farms of the applicants, if they deem it expedient.

The statement is to be signed by the applicant, but he is not required to swear to it. The Trustees will rely upon the veracity of the applicant, and give the same credit to his statement as they would if it were under oath.

N. B. Claims to be addressed to Benj. Guild, Esq., in Boston, (post paid) before the first day of Oct. next; and the evidence to support them to be sent as above, on or before the 1st day of January, 1838.

Rotation of Crops.

For the best rotation of crops on the same land, not less than two acres, for three or four years in succession, commencing when it is in grass, $75 00

Premium to be claimed in Dec. 1838 or 1839.

It is expected the applicant will state the quality and condition of the land, when he first ploughs or breaks it up; the manner of preparing it each year, specifying the times of ploughing, the quantity and kind of Manure used, the seed, whether potatoes, Indian corn, or other grain, planted or sown, and the kind and quantity of grass seed, the time when sowed, and whether with grain or alone, and the quantity of produce each year, including the last. The applicants own statement, signed, but not sworn to, is all that will be required.

Growing and Ploughing in Green Crops.

For the best way of improving and enriching a poor or exhausted soil, without Manure, by growing and ploughing in green vegetable crops, $75 00

Premium to be claimed in Dec. 1838 or '39.

The applicant is expected to state the quality and condition of his land when he commences, and particularly his manner of preparing and cultivating it each year, the times of ploughing, the kind and quantity of seed sown or planted, and especially the time and times he ploughs it for a crop to turn in, the kind and quantity of grain or grass seed sown, and the time and manner of ploughing the crop in, the quantity of produce, if any, either year, and if laid down to pasture, the quantity and quality of the grass. The experiment to be made on not less than two acres. The applicant's statement, under his hand, is all that will be required.

Mixed or Compost Manure.

For a compost of stable manure, and meadow or pondhole mud or muck, with or without lime, as the applicant pleases, which, with the smallest portion of stable manure and lime, if used, shall approach nearest to clear stable manure, in strength and efficacy in producing crops, $50 00

Premium to be claimed in Dec. 1838.

In order to test the comparative strength and efficacy of the barn manure and the compost, it is proposed that a piece of land, not less than an acre, shall be prepared in the same manner, and divided in equal halves for quantity and quality, and that stable manure shall be used on one half, and compost in the same manner on the other, and that corn or potatoes shall be planted in each, and that both shall be ploughed, hoed and treated in every respect alike, and an accurate account of the quantity and quality of the crop on each shall be kept, and that the claimant of the premium, in his application, shall state that he has proceeded in the manner above described, and the result.—if lime is used, the quantity and quality, whether slacked or not slacked, must be stated. A statement, signed by himself and one other reputable person, not under oath, will be required.

Vegetable and Grain Crops.

For the greatest quantity of Carrots on an acre, $30 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre, 15 00
For the greatest quantity of common Beets on an acre, 20 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre, 10 00
For the greatest quantity of Mangel Wurtzel or Scarcity Root, on an acre, 30 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre, 15 00
For the greatest quantity of Parsnips on an acre, 20 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre, 10 00
For the greatest quantity of Ruta Baga on an acre, 30 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre, 15 00
For the greatest quantity of common Turnips on an acre, 20 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre, 10 00
For the greatest quantity of Onions on an acre, 20 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre, 10 00
For the greatest quantity of Cabbages on an acre, free from earth when weighed, 20 00
For the greatest quantity of ditto on half an acre, 10 00

To the person, persons, or corporation, who shall raise the greatest quantity of Sugar Beets, by the acre, on not less than two acres, which shall be manufactured into sugar, in the years 1837, '38 and '39, giving a particular account of the soil, and his manner of sowing, cultivating and gathering the Beets.

A premium of $100 each year.

To the person, persons, or corporation, who shall manufacture from the sugar beet, sugar in the greatest quantity and of the best quality, in the years 1837, 1838 and 1839; giving a full and particular account of the process of manufacturing it.

A premium of $100 each year.

For the greatest quantity of Vegetables (grain, peas, beans excepted) for home consumption and not for sale; raised for the keeping of stock, regard being had to the size of the farm in proportion to the crop, and to the number of the stock kept; and also to the respective value of the vegetables as food, and the expense of raising the same, $30 00

For the greatest quantity of Indian corn on an acre, not less than 80 bushels, (75 pounds in the ear to be considered a bushel,) 30 00

For the greatest quantity of Wheat on an acre, not less than thirty bushels, 20 00

For the greatest quantity of Rye on an acre, not less than 30 bushels, 20 00

For the greatest quantity of Millet on an acre, cut and cured for hay, not less than three tons; the claimant giving evidence of the time of sowing, the quantity of seed sown, and the quantity of hay produced, 20 00

For the greatest quantity of dry Peas on an acre, 25 00

For the greatest quantity of dry Beans on an acre, 25 00

For the greatest quantity of Mustard Seed, not less than 20 bushels, 20 00

For the greatest quantity of dressed flax not less than 500 lbs. from an acre, 20 00

For the greatest quantity, and best quality of Hemp on an acre, 40 00

It is to be understood that the quantity of land specified above, is, in each case, to be one piece. And the claimant of any of the above premiums, shall, with one other person, make a statement according to the best of their knowledge and belief, to the following particulars and shall obtain a certificate of the measurement of the land by some sworn surveyor.

The particulars are—

1. The condition of the land in the spring of 1837.

2. The product, and general state of cultivation and quality of manure used upon it the preceding year.

3. The quantity of manure the present season.

4. The quantity of seed used.

5. The time and manner of sowing, weeding, and harvesting the crop, and the amount of the product ascertained by actual measurement, after the whole produce for which a premium is claimed, is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.

6. Of Indian Corn, the entire crop of the acre to be offered for premium, is to be measured in the presence of the claimant, who is to sign the statement made by the person or persons, who did harvest and measure it; and to be measured between the 15th of Nov. 1837, and the 1st day of Jan. 1838.

7. At least forty bushels of the vegetables, for which a premium is claimed, (except onions and common turnips) are to be weighed, and fifty six pounds, free from dirt will be considered as a bushel.

Experiments, Discoveries and Inventions.

For the experiment of turning in Green Crops as a manure, on a tract not less than one acre, and proving its utility, giving a particular account, in writing, of the process and the result, $50 00

For an effectual and satisfactory mode of extirpating the Worm that attacks the locust tree, 100 00

For a new, effectual and satisfactory mode of extirpating the Borer which attacks the apple tree, 50 00

For any newly invented Agricultural Implement or Machine, superior to any designed for the same use, a reward not exceeding twenty dollars, according to the importance of the invention, 20 00

To the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Trustees, that his mode of rearing, feeding and fattening neat cattle is best, 20 00

For the greatest quantity of raw unmanufactured Silk, not less than 10 lbs. raised by the claimant, and presented before the 1st of Dec. 1837, 20 00

Trees and Live Hedges.

For the best plantation of White Oak Trees, not less than one acre, nor fewer than one thousand trees per acre—raised from the acorn—not less than *three* years old, and which shall be in the most thriving state on the first day of September, 1837. 50 00

For the best plantation, not before offered for premium, of White Ash, Larch and Yellow Locust Trees, each not less than one acre, nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre, to be raised from the seeds, and which trees not less than three years old, shall be in the most flourishing condition on the 1st of Sept. 1837, 25 00

For the best Live Hedge, not less than 50 rods, and which shall be in the most thriving state in 1838, 30 00

Claims for the best plantation of Trees abovementioned, together with the proper evidence, must be delivered to Benjamin Guild, Esq., in Boston, free of expense, on or before the 1st day of Jan. 1838.

Claims for the premiums on vegetable and grain crops, and experiments and inventions, together with the evidences required, are to be in writing, and sent free of expense, to Benjamin Guild, Esq. in Boston, Assistant Recording Secretary, on or before the first day of December next, and they will be examined by the Committee, previous to the 6th day of December.

It is understood, that whenever, merely from want of competition, any of the claimants may be considered entitled to the premium, under a literal construction; yet, if in the opinion of the judges, the object so offered is not deserving of any reward, the judges shall have a right to reject such claims. Persons to whom premiums shall be awarded, may, at their option, have an article of plate, with suitable inscriptions, in lieu of the money.

In cases where the pecuniary premiums are offered, the Trustees may, having regard to the circumstances of the competitors, award either the Society's gold or silver medals, in lieu of the pecuniary premium annexed to the several articles.

That if any competitor for any of the Society's premiums, shall be discovered to have used any disingenuous measures, by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premium which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

Time of paying Premiums.—The treasurer will attend on Thursday, the 7th of December, at 12 M. to pay all premiums awarded.

All premiums not demanded within six months after they have been awarded, shall be deemed to have been generously given to aid the funds of the Society.

By order of the Trustees.

JOHN HEARD,
WM. PRESCOTT,
PETER C. BROOKS,
E. H. DERBY,
JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr. } *Committee.*

APRIL, 1837.

RECLAIMING WASTE LANDS.—when we look about us in different parts of the state, we cannot help being struck with the amount of waste lands on every side. These appear in shape of pastures grown up to bushes—in the form of swamps full of alders and birches, and in bog land which would bear excellent grass, if the moss and the hardhacks were destroyed.

Many, who undertake to redeem some of their lands do it but partially, and as a consequence of not going thorough, have it to do over again every year or two.—For instance, we know a man who has mowed or cut down his alders four or five times, and they as often sprung up, and soon gave him another crop. A better way to manage this kind of growth, is to pull them out by the roots by means of ox labor. A chain put round them near the roots, and so fastened as to form a noose which will slip up as pulled upon, and a hand to bend the tops over the contrary way from which the oxen pull, will eject them root and branch. They never will start again.—Another method is to have a large stout iron hook made for the purpose; an eye may be made at one end into which to fasten the chain. This may be hooked into the roots and thus they may be twitched out with ease and despatch. A yoke of oxen and a couple of hands will clear up, and most effectually too, a goodly piece in a day. In regard to bogs—after they have been ditched in a proper manner, so as to make them sufficiently dry—the application of fire in the spring, will in a few years effectually clear of such foul stuff as encumber them, and hinder the growth of better productions. In this way, much of the waste lands which now disfigure the face of the state, and are comparatively useless, may be rendered smooth and profitable in a short space of time.—*Maine Farmer.*

ECONOMY.—Give your pence to common schools, and save your pounds on police establishments, jails, bridewells and executions. It is much cheaper to educate the infant mind than to support the aged criminal.

PROLIFIC.—Three neighbors in Essex, Mass., have three cows which have, within 10 days past, been delivered of *seven* live and healthy calves.—*Concord pa.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1837.

PREMIUM LIST

FOR 1837, OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

We are much gratified in presenting, in this days paper, (see page 372) the above named very satisfactory document. We are pleased with this exposition of the intentions of the Society, notwithstanding it does not promise for next autumn, a Cattle Show, Ploughing Match, Address, Public Dinner, &c., in which there is a large proportion of show and expense, when compared to the useful results of such an exhibition. The objects proposed by the organization of the Society, and the establishment of a Cattle Show, &c. in Brighton, have been in a great measure accomplished. They have been shown in the precepts, examples and other modes of encouraging good husbandry, which have been adopted and persevered in for many years, by the venerable founders of that most useful and honorable Institution. The numerous County societies, which have become common throughout, not only this State, but New England, by copying the example of the Old Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and bringing more *help* into the *field*, have, in some measure, superseded the necessity of keeping up the *show*. But the *substance*, the great main springs are called into action by liberal PREMIUMS. By them the Society virtually say to our good yeomanry, we have often told you how to raise fine crops, &c., and now we propose to pay you liberally for producing them; showing others how they were raised; and by what methods every cultivator may hope to obtain similar products of skill as well as labor in the most honorable as well as most useful of human employments.

THE SEASON.

Since the present spring commenced, it has been cold backward and wet, beyond any of which we have any record or remembrance. Not only has

"Winter lingering chilled the lap of May,"

but has threatened to nip the buds of June. Indeed, what poets formerly called *Spring*, when they chanted sentimental sonnets to her goddesship, (which were, commonly, as silly as the prattle of a parrot, and as soporific as a dose of paregoric) has now hardly any existence, except in said vapid ditties.

We are sorry to find spring thus *expunged* from her customary location in the circle of the seasons; because, (among other reasons) we farmers have usually some important business to transact with that personage. We have a deal of ploughing, sowing, carting out and spreading manure, &c. &c., which is called spring work. But in such seasons as that now current, and just past, *spring* work must either be done in frosty, wet, winter-like weather, or deferred till summer bursts upon us, with the toils, cares and duties appropriate to the *full blown* year. However, there is an old saying, that "a backward spring is a sign of a fruitful summer," which we [illegible] may apply to that now commencing.—There is [illegible] prospect of at least a good grass crop; and we have seen and heard nothing to the disparagement of English grain, in this section of the country, though accounts from the south, give a discouraging detail of dismal prospects in the great wheat producing States of Virginia, New York, &c.

Since the above was written, the sky has cleared, the weather moderated, the season, as well as the times, has attained a promising aspect. The sun has resumed "specie payments," and discounts warmth and daylight with as much liberality as if the banks were all good for all that their bills promise to pay. Indeed, we think we can perceive the dawn of agricultural, political and commercial prosperity breaking from the clouds of adversity; and hope that the times will be the better for having been bad; for though experience is a severe school master, nations as well as most individuals will rarely acquire wisdom from the lessons of any other teacher.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Mr David Campbell, 23 Brattle St., has left at this office, a fine specimen of Maple Sugar. It appears equal to the best White Havana, and is perfectly grained, and of excellent flavor. The Sugar was made in New Hampshire, and costs twelve cents per pound. The last, was a good year for its manufacture, and many tons excess of sugar was made over previous years. It is principally brought to market in a crude state, and commands in a season of plenty, like the present year, from 7 to 9 cents per pound. But we see no reason why large quantities of rectified sugar, like the specimen before us, may not be made. The market for it would be good. There are many who prefer to pay an extra price for domestic sugar, if it can be obtained, rather than use a foreign article. Under these circumstances, Maple Sugar, though higher priced, would hold a fair and successful competition with Louisiana or West India produce. There are upwards of 70,000,000 pounds of this Sugar made in the United States annually; and a refinery, with proper apparatus, we should think, might drive a profitable business, in rectifying nothing but the product of the maple. B.

WALKER'S SHOW OF TULIPS.—We have taken the first look at the splendid show of Tulips, by Mr Samuel Walker, Eustis street, Roxbury, and can assure those who are curious to observe "nature's freaks," that it will well repay their trouble and expense, to call and see the endless variations which cultivation has produced in this noted flower. We do not desire to see a 'tulip mania' raging in this country, as it has in Europe in ages past, when fortunes were made and lost in a day, by the rise and fall in value of half a dozen tulips, (about as rational, by the way, as some of the speculations of the present time) yet we do hail with pleasure, the first public exhibition of tulips in our country, and sincerely hope Mr Walker will be handsomely remunerated for the expense he has been at, in erecting his tulip house, and other charges necessary in getting up the show. The bed had not come fully into bloom, and will not be in perfection, we should judge, until the last of the week; yet many first rate flowers were displaying their gorgeous hues.

The bed is finely arranged, the tallest growing in it being in the centre, and lower sorts in front. It contains 700 tulips, in about 200 varieties. It will be in vain for us to give a description; all who have the curiosity, must call and see for themselves. J. B.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Henry Colman of Boston, to be Commissioner for making an Agricultural Survey of the State, and Edward Hitchcock, of Amherst, to be Commissioner for making a further Geological Survey of the State, severally under Resolves of April 12, 1837.

☞ Boston now contains 80,863 inhabitants.

(For the New England Farmer.)

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.—(*Phormium tenax.*)

MR EDITOR:—I have lately introduced a few of these very rare plants from France, in the confident expectation that in many parts of our country, we shall most assuredly find a congenial climate and soil, and that the plant may prove a most invaluable acquisition to our favored land.

The *Phormium tenax* is a native of New Zealand, an Island, or rather a group of Islands, lying between the parallels of 35° and 45° of southern latitude. I send you a leaf of the plant, a stout, strong flag, from 3 to 4 feet long, and near 2½ inches broad—but even in England and in Ireland, the plant produces leaves from 5 to 8 feet long, and of a breadth in proportion. In many parts of our country, they may attain to far greater dimensions. The plant is a variety of flag of an ornamental appearance. The blossoms which are produced on a tall spike, are stated to be smaller, but more numerous than those of the flag.

In England as well as in Ireland, in latitude 52° and 53°, it has been long tried in several gardens, and there found to be a perfectly hardy plant: Possibly, however, it may not be able to sustain without protection, the extreme rigors of the winters of the more Northern States. As the leaves of the plant are gathered in autumn, it may perhaps require that slight protection of a very thin covering of moss, which we are accustomed to bestow on many herbaceous plants, not, however, sufficient to smother and destroy, but merely sufficient to break the force of cold winds, and as a screen from the pernicious rays of the sun during winter. I am unable, as yet, to say whether such slight protection may or may not, be required for the *Phormium tenax*, in some of the States of the North. So inconsiderable, however, is the expense of labor or of time, that I am persuaded an active man would be capable of securing with a slight covering of moss, an acre of plants in a single day.

The *Phormium tenax* is a perrennial herbaceous plant, the leaves resembling those of the flag. With very little preparation, they form clothing, canvass and cordage. The two last of which are stated to be incomparably stronger than any thing of the kind, made of hemp.—The leaves of the plant grow in Ireland from 5 to 8 feet high; these are cut in the fall, and the next year will produce a new crop. The plants may be raised from seeds or from offsets, which are very numerous; these however, should not be separated until the 4th year.—The leaves which are cut in autumn, are succeeded the next summer by a new and luxuriant crop. Mr Salisbury has found that a plant three years old, will produce 36 leaves, and 6 leaves have produced one ounce of dry, available fibres, and at this rate, he has calculated that a single acre set out, the plants at three feet asunder, will yield more than sixteen hundred pounds of the prepared flax to the acre, which is a great produce compared either to that of flax or of hemp and the fibres are separated with much less labor than either of these require. The leaves are cut in autumn when full grown, and after being steeped for a few hours in stagnant water, they are passed between two rollers, the upper one of which is properly loaded, which causes the fibres to separate, and these being washed in a running stream, become instantly white. The natives of New Zealand make their most choice clothing of the long, slender fibres, beautifully white, and lustrous as silk, and of the leaves split in strips and tied together, they make fishing nets of extraordinary size.

The government of Great Britain, fully aware of the superiority and importance of this plant, have taken great pains by acts of their legislature, to encourage its

cultivation, both in Britain and in Australasia—but most all the seeds brought by voyagers, lost their powers of vegetation.

Singular however, as it seemed, the identical plant was at last found flourishing luxuriantly in the south of Ireland, in several gardens in Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Louth, Dublin and Wicklow counties, la itude 52° and 53°. In one garden it had flourished for 30 years, or from its first introduction in 1788, and had been found perfectly hardy, during which time it had been only twice but slightly affected by frost in the tops of its leaves.

If hardy in Ireland, it may be hardy here. Yet though our winters may be more severe, our summers would be productive of a growth far more luxuriant than theirs, as the peach and the maize both flourish here, but will not grow well there.

A factory to employ from 200 to 300 workmen, and on a most extensive scale, was begun in 1831, at Grimsby in Yorkshire, England, for the purpose of manufacturing cordage and canvass from the New Zealand flax exclusively. For this material, they relied on New Zealand and Australasia, where its cultivation has already commenced.

Respectfully your friend,

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, May 25, 1837.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending May 27.

MAY, 1837.	7, A. M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Sunday,	50	72	56	S. W.
Monday,	54	54	52	W.
Tuesday,	48	72	58	N.
Wednesday,	46	68	52	E.
Thursday,	48	48	48	E.
Friday,	46	50	48	E.
Saturday,	42	68	50	N.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 29, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 200 Beef Cattle, 12 Cows and Calves and 220 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle.*—Sales were quick at an advance of about 25 cts. per hundred, and we advance our quotations, viz: a few extra at $8 12. First quality, $7 75 a 8 00; second quality 7 25 a 7 50; third quality 6 50 a 7 00.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at $25, $30, $32, $40, $43 and 45.

Swine.—No lots were sold to peddle. At retail 8 to 10 for sows and 9 to 11 for barrows.

AUCTION SALE OF MULBERRY TREES AND SEED, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

FRANKLIN & JENKINS will sell at Auction, on SATURDAY the third day of June next, at 12 o'clock, at the Sales Room, No 15, Broad Street.

40 CASES, comprising a large quantity of MULBERRY TREES, of the latest importation, now landing and in excellent condition, and can be transported in original packages.

Also, a large quantity of MULBERRY SEED, put up in convenient packages.

Specimens of either may be examined at our Sales Room prior to and at the sale.

They will be sold in convenient parcels to suit purchasers.

New York May 24, 1837.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No 51 and 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH R. NEWELL.

May 31. 3tis

6000 MORUS MULTICAULIS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have just received at New York by the ship Western Norrland, Capt Magnus, from Marseilles, 6000 LARGE MORUS MULTICAULIS of two years growth, which will be offered for sale at their Seed Establishment in a few days. The trees are undoubtedly the best of the kind ever imported, having been selected, taken up, and packed with great care, by an experienced person. May 3.

FINE DOUBLE DAHLIAS, &c.

Just received at the New England Seed Store a fine collection of Double Dahlia Roots.

Also, Gladiolus psittacina; Double Tuberose, striped leaved do. Amaryllis formosissima, and Tiger flowers.

May 3. JOS. BRECK & CO.

SEED SOWER.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse Willis' Improved Seed Sowers, price $16. This machine is calculated to sow all kinds of Garden Seeds such as, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Turnip, Carrot, Parsnips, &c.

May 3. JOS. R. NEWELL.

ROMAN MULBERRY SEED.

The Subscriber has just received from the south of France, one pound of the large leaf Roman Mulberry Seed, considered by most of those engaged in the rearing of mulberry trees to be equal, and on some accounts superior to the morus multicaulis. The seed now offered is the growth of 1836—price, $5 per ounce.

Also, fresh imported Chinese mulberry Seed, direct from Canton, per ship Silas Richards, saved last season, by Mr Stuigis and Mr King, American residents there, price $5 per ounce,

Also, 75 lbs. White Italian mulberry seed, price $14 per lb., $1,25 per ounce—excellent quality, heavy seed, every grain the growth of 1836.

On hand, as usual, a full assortment of seasonable Garden and Flower Seeds, many varieties of Dwarf Kidney Beans, Early Tuscarora and Sweet Corn, (excellent garden varieties) Broom Corn, &c.

GEO. C. THORBURN, 11, John Street.

☞10 bushels of Italian Spring Wheat, from Rome, N. Y., price $1,50 per peck—the character of the Wheat is well known by many of our first farmers, as the most productive and best we have.

New York, May 4, 1836. 44

BUCKTHORNS.

3000 Buckthorns of handsome sizes, suitable for hedges—may be had on immediate application to the Subscriber.

WM. KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, May 1st 44

SITUATION WANTED.

A Lad about 14 years of age, having been three years in a farmer's family, and became interested in, and acquainted with agricultural pursuits, wishes to obtain a situation where he could gain a further knowledge of farming, and if he give satisfaction, be likely to remain till 21 years of age. Apply at this office.

Boston, May 24, 1837.

CASH,

And the highest price given for genuine and pure Cucumber Seed, Long winter Crook-neck Squash, and Squash Pepper Seed,—by JOS. BRECK & CO.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr Caustic. th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store.

April 19.

COW WANTED.

Which will give from 10 to 12 quarts of milk a day through the season on ordinary keeping. She must be a gentle, quiet and healthy animal, one that would be pronounced by good judges worth keeping. Any one having such a cow, will please direct a line to me Post Paid, immediately, stating price for which she will be delivered here, or taken from Boston, payment made in paper or specie.

JAMES LEONARD.

Whittenton Village, Taunton, Mass

May 31. 3w

SPLENDID DAHLIAS AND CARNATIONS IN POTS.

We have on hand the largest assortment of choice Dahlias started in pots, comprising many new, and all of the most worthy old varieties, for sale at the Horticultural Register Office, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

May 31.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
APPLES,		barrel	2 25	2 50
BEANS, white,		bushel	3 00	4 00
BEEF, mess,		barrel	15 50	15 50
	No. 1,	"	13 00	13 00
	prime,	"	8 50	9 00
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	25	30
CHEESE, new milk,		"	10	12
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"	54	60
	southern, geese,	"	40	50
FLAX, American,		"		9 12
FISH, Cod,		quintal	3 12	3 25
FLOUR, Genesee,	cash	barrel	10 00	10 50
	Baltimore, Howard street,	"	9 12	9 37
	Baltimore, wharf,	"	8 00	8 50
	Alexandria,	"	8 50	8 75
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow		bushel	1 05	1 06
	southern flat yellow	"	96	98
	white,	"	90	95
	Rye, northern,	"	1 07	1 10
	Barley,	"	1 00	1 10
	Oats, northern, (prime)	"	62	65
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs			22 50	
	hard pressed,	"	15 00	16 50
HONEY,		gallon	52	55
HOPS, 1st quality		pound	6	7
	2d quality	"	4	5
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		"	10	11
	southern, 1st sort,	"	9	10
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	30	32
	do country do.	"	26	28
	Baltimore city do.	"	27	29
	do. dry hide	"		
	New York red, light,	"	24	26
	Boston do. slaughter,	"	21	23
	do. light,	"	19	21
LIME, best sort,		cask	1 05	1 08
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,		barrel	10 00	10 50
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		cask	2 00	2 25
PORK, Mass. inspect extra clear,		barrel	22 50	24 00
	clear from other States	"	22 00	23 00
	Mess,	"	20 00	22 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 75	2 87
	Red Top,	"	60	65
	Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
	Red Clover, northern (scarce,)	pound	15	16
	Southern Clover,	"	14	15
SILK COCOONS, (American)		bushel	2 75	4 00
TALLOW, tried,		lb.	10	11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,		pr. M.	3 50	4 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	65	70
	American, full blood, washed,	"	60	65
	do. 3-4ths do.	"	55	60
	do. 1-2 do.	"	46	54
	do. 1-4 and common	"	40	45
Northern pulled.	Pulled superfine,	"	45	50
	1st Lambs,	"	50	55
	2d do.	"	45	48
	3d do,	"	28	33
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.				

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	12
POULTRY,	"	18	19
BUTTER, (tub)	"	14	18
lump	"	20	25
EGGS,	dozen	16	18
POTATOES,	bushel	75	1 00
CIDER,	barrel		

SPLENDID GREENHOUSE PLANTS, BOQUETS, &c

T. WILLOTT having rented the extensive Gardens, Greenhouses, &c., attached to the residence of I. Lemist, Esq., at Roxbury, has on hand, and now offers for sale at the above place, a choice collection of Green House Plants, amongst which will be found a most splendid assortment of Dahlias, Carnations, &c &c., suitable for the flower garden, or as an elegant ornament for the sitting room. Fruits of every description and of the choicest kinds in their respective seasons. Boquets furnished at all seasons.

☞Ladies and gentlemen visiting the grounds will be personally attended to, and all orders left with C. Hense, Tremont Saloon, opposite the Tremont House, or James McDonald, Confectioner, 147 Court st. Boston, will be promptly executed.

N. B. No admittance on Sundays.

Roxbury, May 10, 1837. 3tis—45

POETRY.

LET US DEPART.

BY MRS F. HEMANS.

It is mentioned by Josephus, that a short time previously to the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans, the priests, going by night into the inner court of the temple to perform their sacred ministrations at the feast of pentecost, felt a quaking, and heard a rushing noise, and, after that, a sound as of a great multitude saying, "Let us depart hence."

Night hung on Salem's towers,
And a brooding hush profound
Lay where the Roman Eagle shone,
High o'er the tents around.

The tents that rose by thousands,
In the moonlight glimmering pale;
Like white waves of a frozen sea,
Filling an Alpine vale.

And the temple's massy shadow
Fell broad, and dark, and still,
In peace, as if the Holy One
Yet watch'd his chosen hill.

But a fearful sound was heard
In that old fane's deepest heart,
As if mighty wings rush'd by,
And a dread voice raised the cry
"Let us depart!"

Within the fated city
E'en then fierce discord raved,
Though o'er night's heaven the comet sword
Its vengeful token waved.

There were shouts of kindred warfare
Through the dark streets ringing high,
Though every sign was full which told
Of the bloody vintage nigh.

Through the wild red spears and arrows
Of many a meteor host,
Went flashing o'er the holy stars,
In the sky now seen, now lost,

And that fearful sound was heard
In the Temple's deepest heart,
As if mighty wings rush'd by,
And a voice cried mournfully,
"Let us depart!"

But within the fated city
There was revelry that night;
The wine-cup and the timbrel note,
And the blaze of banquet light.

The footsteps of the dancer
Went bounding through the hall,
And the music of the dulcimer
Summon'd to festival.

While the clash of brother weapons
Mad lightening in the air,
And the dying at the palace gates,
Lay down in their despair.

And that fearful sound was heard
At the temple's thrilling heart,
As if mighty wings rush'd by
And a dread voice raised the cry,
"*Let us depart!*"

FEBRUARY 25th, 1837.

Enclosed I send you memoranda for the management of *Watermelons* and *Canteloupes*, by a gentleman who, in 43 degrees of north latitude, frequently raises melons weighing from thirty to forty pounds. If the same pains were taken in the south, how fine and large we might grow our melons. Your ob't serv't, —— ——.

Holes, 3 feet in diameter, 20 inches deep, filled 1 foot with garden rubbish and unrotted manures, beat down hard, and watered, (two or three buckets full,) then filled to the top with rich soil; on this spread an inch of fine compost or well rotted manure, compact, but not hard. Stick the seeds, (say twenty or thirty to a hill,) the upper end of the seed to be a little below the surface of the compost; brush over the hill with the hand, so as to fill the holes made by the fingers: then cover the hill with an inch of clear sand, often watered. In Alabama, I should think, grass turf, (the grass side down,) would be a good filling for the 12 inches.

Hills, 10 feet apart, 2, 3, and at most, 4 plants only to remain in a hill, and standing apart from each other; thinned by the time the plants have 6 leaves.

If the season be dry, dig down by the sides of the hills nearly as deep as the bottom of the holes, and put into it a bucket or two of water filling the hole after the water is absorbed; as soon as the yellow bug is gone, take away the sand and supply its place with soil. This is all that can be done in the hill.

When the plant has six leaves, take off the centre shoot with the point of a sharp penknife, and when the lateral shoots are six inches long, take off all but three; when these begin to fall to the ground, secure them down with cross sticks; and as they advance, spade up the ground a foot deep in advance of the vines.

Once in every three or four feet, put a shovel full of soil on a leaf joint of the vine, (not covering up the leaf,) and press it down gently with the foot on both sides of the leaf; if this is kept moist it will take root. The ends of the vines to be kept to the ground by cross sticks.

Let the vines spread from the hills, so as to cover the whole ground.

If the side branches of the main vines are inclined to head up, and not to keep to the ground, take them off, say a foot from the main vine.

All pruning to be done in the middle of the day when the sun shines.

Let no melons set within four or five feet from the root; and then only one on a lateral branch, three to a plant. Let the vine run on as far as it will, keeping it to the ground; permit no melon to grow that is deformed; pull off no male blossoms. When the melon is nearly to its size, others may be permitted to set on the same vine, and a second crop raised. I should think the vines might be made to grow from twenty to thirty feet long.

Great care should be taken that the vines are not moved or trod upon.

The *early* but *small* melons. Let the melon set at the second or third leaf joint from the root, and take the vine off two joints beyond the melons.

To increase the number of canteloupes. Take off all the melons that set within two feet of the roots.

These may be planted six feet apart, four to the hill, and require no particular attention.

Sand on the hills is one of the best preventives against the yellow bug, though not entirely a preventive.

It is useful to plant pumpkins or squash seeds near the hills for the bugs—taking care to pull them up as soon as the bugs are gone.

Canteloupes should not be planted nearer than twenty yards to muskmelons or cucumbers.

To improve your seed, save none but from the very best melons.

Keep a record, if you wish to know certainly the results.—*Far. Reg.*

MOUBRAY ON POULTRY, &c.

Moubray on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of Poultry, Cows, Swine, and other Domestic Animals. Second American from the sixth London Edition. Adapted to the Soil, Climate and Culture of the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the N. E. Farmer, New American Gardener, Complete Farmer, &c.

This book, published by Joseph Breck & Co Boston, and G. C. Thorburn, New York, is for sale at the respective establishments of those Gentlemen. The first edition of this useful book had a rapid sale, and met with a favorable reception. It has been carefully revised, and new and original information relative to its topics have been diligently sought and inserted in various parts of the Treatise.

March 15, 1837.

LINSEED OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

This article has met with a ready sale the past winter, and received a decided preference with many practical Farmers in this vicinity.

For the ensuing season the price will be reduced to Twentyfive dollars per ton, at the mill, or Twentyseven dollars per ton in Boston.

Apply at No. 10 Commercial Wharf, Boston, or in Medford, at the mill. GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.

Medford, April 26, 1837.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.

For sale, the Cottage Garden, Heath street, near the Hon. John Lowell's, Roxbury, a variety of Green House and hardy herbaceous Plants, in fine order; superb double Dahlias; Tigridia; Pavonia; Gladiolus; Natilensis, &c. &c., at reduced prices—Boquets cut as usual through the season.

N. B. Also, Taylor's forty fold potatoes, a superior kind, early and very prolific; from 100 to 200 Horse Chesnut Trees, young and thrifty. May 3. S. H. WELD.

BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

Just published and for sale, the 7th edition of this valuable and popular work, price $1. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 North Market Street, up stairs. April 26.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year — but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

☞No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

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